THE N. 7.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtic.

TUESDAY, *September* 2, 1746.

HAGUE, May 7.

THE following is the purport of the anſwer which the deputies of the ſtate made to the Britiſh miniſter's repreſentations, upon the republic's ſending a third ambaſſador to the Court of France.

"That the court of Great-Britain had no reaſon to exclaim in ſuch manner as it did againſt the reſolution which the States General were about to take of procuring ſuſpenſions of arms, ſeeing this was never attempted to be done 'til they were drove to the laſt extremity, and after having in vain tried all the means which were believed to be effectual, in order to reſiſt the arms of France. That their high mightineſſes had taken upon them to ſend M. Gilles to the French court, in hopes that thereby ſome expedient might be found out that would preſerve the republic from ruin, with which it is threatened, in order to prevent the calamities of war from making a nearer approach thereto. That the States General hoped, by this method of proceeding, they ſhould not only be able to ſave the frontier of the republic, but ſhould likewiſe ſtand fair to bring the court of France into a juſt and reaſonable accommodation with the allies of the ſtate. That this was the great point they propoſed to themſelves; that therefore the courts of Vienna and London ſhould not imagine that they had any thing elſe in view; that the States General had ſo often already given the reaſons which conſtrained them to act in this ſort, that it would be ſuperfluous to repeat them. That they could not conceive any hopes of being able, with the aſſiſtance of all the forces which their allies propoſed to bring into the field, of vanquiſhing France, of retaking the places ſhe had got poſſeſſion of in the Low Countries, or even of preſerving thoſe which yet remained to the allies: That therefore their high mightineſſes had nothing to do but to aim at the ſecurity of the republic: That what meaſures ſoever the States General ſhould take to accompliſh that end, they would endeavour to make it ſubſervient to the general welfare of Europe: That if they appeared in any degree complaiſant to the demands of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, it was only in hopes that this monarch would in return ſhew a readineſs to accelerate the repoſe of Europe. That the world was ſenſible, it was not 'til things were arrived to the laſt extremity, that the States General determined to have recourſe to the court of France for an expedient, and that all impartial people will do juſtice to the ſentiments which the republic has never failed of ſhewing, in order to promote the intereſt of the common cauſe, *&c.*"

Hague, May 10. The Britiſh miniſter replied to the deputies of the ſtate, juſtifying their ſending a third ambaſſador to the court of France, in the following manner: That if the States General had the leaſt aſſurance of the good-will of the court of France towards them, and if they would give a ſingle inſtance of that crown's keeping it's promiſes, and adhering to it's engagements, the court of Great-Britain would be very far from finding fault with the reſolution of their high mightineſſes; nay, would on the contrary be charmed with it: But as in this caſe the republic had no conſent, either by word of mouth, or in writing, from the courts of Vienna and London, to attempt to bring about or ſollicit an accommodation with the court of France, the States General had reaſon to ſay, that the commiſſion M. Gilles was charged with, tended principally to promote the intereſt of the republic: What therefore am I to conclude from all that you have done me the honour to tell me, but that you propoſe ſigning a neutrality, or ſomething like it? The Deputies were greatly ſurprized to find that the Britiſh miniſter was ſo well informed of the affair, ſeeing he did not waddle at all from the point. And as in all the conferences which their high mightineſſes had with that miniſter, they carefully avoided that word Neutrality, they looked upon one another for ſome time without ſpeaking; after which one of them ſaid, We cannot exactly tell you what we propoſe to do by ſending M. Gilles to the court of France; perhaps his buſineſs may be comprehended in the term Neutrality, the event will in time diſcover it. This however is all that you can know of this matter, becauſe the inſtructions of that miniſter was delivered to him under an oath of ſecreſy, which we are not permitted to reveal. Whereupon the miniſter from Great-Britain replied, Nothing is more commendable, Gentlemen, than faithfully to keep Promiſes, and ſtrictly to adhere to engagements: Be that however as it will, I am perſuaded I ſee the bottom of the affair, and I very much lament the fate of the republic, from the meaſures it ſeems inclinable to enter into, which appear as melancholy as they are deplorable.

Hague, June 10, N. S. By letters from Rochfort of the 31ſt paſt, the Breſt ſquadron was then off the iſles of Aix, and the duke d'Anville ſtill at Rochfort, waiting for ſome veſſels which were expected with proviſions and ammunition. The embargo upon the Dutch veſſels at Rochelle was to be continued 'til the ſaid ſquadron ſhall be ſailed.

Liſbon, May 27. Capt. Weller, of his Britannic majeſty's ſloop King's Fiſher, has taken a Spaniſh ſhip bound from Cadiz for Ferrol, with naval ſtores for the king's yard in that port.

Dublin, May 6. By a gentleman who arrived at Belfaſt from Monteith, we are informed that 300 of the rebels are on the braes of Balquidder, under the command, as it was ſaid, of M'Grigor of Glengyle; all day they lie hid in the mountains, from whence they iſſue forth in the night, and plunder all around them; and that expreſſes had been ſent to the commanding officers at Perth and Sterling, with advice thereof.

Edinburgh, April 30. On the 26th of April two large French ſhips, one of 34 Guns, the other of 32, arrived at Aſſaig; and on May 1, in the evening, the pretender's ſon, with ſuch as remained with him, came thither, from Macdonald of Barriſdale's in Moydart, whereupon the ſhips began immediately to unload. On the 3d of May, the Greyhound man of War, Capt. Noel, in company with the Baltimore and Terror ſloops, came up with them, and engaged them for over 5 hours,

hours; but being conſiderably damaged, were obliged to make off. One of the French ſhips loſt 48 Men, the other 8. During the action, the country people, particularly Barriſdale's men, carried off 240 casks of brandy, and 800 l. in caſh. The French ſhips ſailed on the 5th for France, with the pretender's ſon, 'tis ſaid, and his retinue, on board.

15. Glengary ſent to the Duke, offering to ſubmit on terms: the anſwer was, that nothing but an abſolute ſubmiſſion could be agreed to.---Lord Kilmarnock is very gay in his confinement.---The lowlanders are all diſperſed, except a few notorious villians, who do not hope for mercy.---Moſt of Lochyell's clan are deſtroyed.---The Earl of Finlater arrived here on the 12th, and is ſet out for London: this nobleman was a great oppoſer of the rebels, for which he has ſuffered deeply.

May 29. A ſpy was detected on Thurſday at Inverneſs, and hang'd. The rebels of Glenmoriſton, Urquhart, and Strathetrick, ſubmitted that day. On Saturday, about 50 priſoners from Brechen, Aberdeen, and Bamffſhire, were brought to that place.

Yeſterday went through here, from Inverneſs, about 150 horſes, belonging to the train of artillery, in a very miſerable condition, having been almoſt ſtarved for want of forage in the North of Scotland; the rebels having pillaged the country of every thing eatable, either for man or beaſt, the night before the battle.

The French gentleman, lately deſcribed, and taken priſoner by the Broadalbin men, and brought to Perth, is Achilles Francis, count de Mirabel, engineer to the king of France, chevalier of the order of St. Louis; who was wounded at the ſiege of the citadel of Tournay, and was ſent to command the artillery and corps of engineers in the Highland army.

On Thurſday laſt the general aſſembly of the church of Scotland appointed his royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland's proclamation relating to the rebels, or ſuch as ſhall harbour or conceal them, or their effects, to be read in all the churches of Scotland.

Blair Athol, May 17. Several of the people of Badenoch, from the pariſh of Kinguſie, who were ſeduced and compelled by the rebels to riſe in arms with them in the preſent unhappy rebellion, came to this place, conducted by the rev. Mr. William Blair, miniſter of Kinguſie, and John M'Pherſon of Benchar, and delivered their arms to the honourable brigadier Mordaunt; who permitted them to return home, and truſt in the king's mercy. Donald M'Pherſon of Cullibre, a gentleman in the ſame pariſh, came up with his men alſo, and were returned home in the ſame manner. It is to be hoped, that this precedent will be imitated by others in the ſame ſituation, that themſelves and families may be ſaved from deſtruction.

LONDON.

April 23. As *Cape Breton* has not yet been *formally* ſecured to the *Britiſh Nation*, we will venture once more to mention it in the concluding Words of a Pamphlet juſt publiſhed: "No Conſideration whatſoever, either to ourſelves or our Allies; no Ceſſion in *Europe*, or any *other* Part of *America*; no advantageous Stipulation in a *divided Trade* (which we never yet found binding, longer than Intereſt or Neceſſity held the Tie) not the Terror of a Rebellion in *Scotland*, fomented and ſupported in that View by *French* and *Spaniſh* Money; nothing in a Word, that *France*, *Spain*, or any of their Friends, can give, promiſe, or engage for, ſhould prevail upon us to *give up*, at a general Peace, either *wholly*, or in *part*, the important, invaluable Iſland, of *Cape Breton*."

May 10. Three French prizes, bound from Smyrna to Marſeilles in France, are taken by two Engliſh men of war, and carried into Livorna, having on board the following cargoes, *viz.* 1005 bales of cotton wool, fifteen bales of cotton yarn, 9 bales of goats wool, 30 ſacks of mohair, and 2 bales of ſilk.

May 15. Several private letters by the laſt Dutch mail mention great jealouſies and commotions amongſt the people of Holland at this critical conjuncture, and great apprehenſions of their increaſing and riſing higher as the danger approaches.

Several letters from the Mediterranean adviſe, that a French ſhip for Cadiz from Bayonne, with proviſions, *&c.* is taken by the Britiſh ſquadron in thoſe parts.

There is advice, that a privateer of St. Malo's, of 36 guns and men in proportion, was lately loſt near that iſland; and the commander and moſt of the crew were drowned.

They write from Leghorn, that the Jonas, Noorberg, a Dutch ſhip from Conſtantinople, with a valuable cargo, bound to Marſeilles; and the Franciſco, Ture, from Marſeilles for Alexandria, with bale and other goods; were both taken by an Engliſh man of war, and carried into that port.

Extract of a Letter from the Duke's Army, May 10.

"There are papers found, which ſhew that lord Lovat was to be duke Frazer, and that he has been the chief author and contriver of this wicked ſcene. It is incredible what numbers of dead people are every day found many miles from the field of battle; they die of their undreſſed wounds all over the country.

May 31. On Wedneſday in the afternoon the earls of Cromarty and Kilmarnock, with lord Balmerino, embarked on board the Chatham yatcht at the Nore, and that tide got up to the Gallions, where they continued 'til Thurſday between 12 and 1 at noon; when they weighed anchor, and arrived at the Tower about 6 in the evening. They were landed at King's ſtairs, the tide not admitting them to paſs through Traytor's bridge; from whence they proceeded over the draw-bridge to the governor's houſe, attended by the commander of the Exeter man of war, who brought them to the Nore. After they had received ſome refreſhment at the governor's houſe, they were conducted to their apartments; *viz.* the earl of Cromarty to the bloody tower, near the parade, and the earl of Kilmarnock and lord Balmerino to the round towers at the front gate where they are to be kept ſeparate, and to have two warders each to attend them, beſides one ſervant apiece which they brought with them from Scotland, who are to lodge in the tower.

We are aſſured that an expreſs was diſpatch'd late laſt night to admiral Martin, with orders for him to ſail immediately for Rochelle, and attack the Breſt-fleet; and in caſe they were ſailed from thence, to follow them.

Letter from Portſmouth, May 26.

"There has been for three days paſt a great number of ſoldiers embarked, and more are daily expected.

The following men of war are ordered to convoy the tranſports, which have taken the troops on board; *viz.* the Devonſhire of 80 guns, the Edinburgh of 70 guns, the Superbe of 6 guns, the Tilbury of 60 guns, the Poole of 40 guns, and the Haſtings of 40 guns."

The following ſhips are in ſeveral ports, ready for ſervice *viz.* the Royal George of 100 guns, the St. George of 90 guns, the Sandwich of 90 guns, the Marlborough of 90 guns, the Shrewſbury of 80 guns, the Princeſſa of 74 guns, the Devonſhire of 70 guns, the Hampton-court of 70 guns, the Edinburgh of 90 guns, the Kent of 70 guns, the Prince Frederick of 70 guns, the Ipſwich of 70 guns, the Exeter of 60 guns, the Tilbury of 60 guns, and the Portland Prize of 50 guns.

Edinburgh, June 3. Tomorrow between 11 and 12 o'clock forenoon, the ſeveral ſtandards taken from the rebels in the late battle of Culloden, will be publicly burnt by the co

mon hangman, at the croſs, by order of his royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland.

The government hath followed admiral Vernon's plan, and engaged a great number of ſmall veſſels, which will be compleatly arm'd and mann'd, to cruize in the channel.

The talk of peace is now more than ever; and by the beſt advices will be more advantageous to Great-Britain, than the terms obtained by the treaty of Utrecht.

London, June 1. Letters from the Hague ſay, that the Dutch have abſolutely rejected the neutrality preſcribed by the French court:——And that the Pruſſian Troops were in motion towards Magdeburg.

We hear that a plan will ſpeedily be laid before both houſes of Parliament, for a general pacification.

June 7. Yeſterday vice-admiral Leſtock waited on his majeſty at Kenſington, when he was graciouſly received, and appointed Admiral of the Blue in his majeſty's navy; and we hear that he will ſoon ſail with a ſquadron of men of war into the Mediterranean.

June 14. The tranſports bound for Cape-Breton, who had lain wind-bound for ſome time in the Downs, got round to Spithead on Thurſday in the afternoon; and as all the ſoldiers embarked, it was thought the whole fleet for Cape-Breton ſailed the ſame evening.

On the DEFEAT *of the Rebels.*

AS his worm eaten Volumes old *Time* tumbled o'er,
To review the great Actions which happen'd of Yore;
When the Names of young *Ammon* and *Cæſar* he ſaw,
He ſmil'd, but ſoon turn'd to a *Churchill*, *Naſſau*,
With a Sigh, then he ſaid, "What! has BRITAIN no Friend!
"With Theſe muſt her Long Race of Heroes have End!"
When inſtant a Blaſt on her Trumpet *Fame* blew,
Which ſo long had been ſilent the Sound he ſcarce knew;
Full confeſs'd to his Sight then the Goddeſs appear'd,
And half out of Breath, cry'd, "The News have you heard?
"Father *Time*, I've one *Hero* to add to your Store,
"Brave WILLIAM has conquer'd,—*Rebellion*'s no more!"
Well pleas'd, in his Annals *Time* wrote down the Name,
Made the Record authentic, and gave it to *Fame*.

Whitehall, May 15. Letters from Inverneſs adviſe, that the Duke had order'd the tranſport ſhips to Shields to revictual, in order for the embarking of the Heſſian troops for Flanders, with all poſſible expedition. Lord Loudon marched on the 8th inſtant to Fort Auguſtus with 18 independent companies. The Earls of Cromarty and Kilmarnock, and Lord Balmerino, ſet out for London on the 9th.

The rebels now talk of aſſembling at Stranhan, in Sunart, and of keeping a body moving to harraſs the king's troops, in hopes to obtain terms and perſuade the people that the pretender's ſon is to return with a greater Force.

May 27. Yeſterday came advice that the Hamburgh fleet was ſafely arrived at Hull on the 3d. Capt. Owen, in the Carliſle privateer, has taken a Swediſh ſhip from Stockholm, going into Dunkirk, with cannon, gunpowder, &c. and brought her into Dover.—His Majeſty's ſhips Amazon and Taviſtock have ſent into Falmouth the Vierge, Borders, of Amſterdam, bound from Havre to Breſt, with timber for ſhipping. The William and Richard is arrived at Plymouth from St. Malo's, whether ſhe carried ſome French officers, and brought back 19 Engliſh commanders.—The Lords Cromartie, Kilmarnock, and Balmerino, taken priſoners in Scotland, and the Marquis of Tullibardine, brought in the Eltham, are arrived in the river.—A French privateer of 10 guns and 80 Men is taken by the Fly ſloop of war.

28. The Troops are embarking on board the Tranſports at Spithead.

29. An Expreſs is arrived from Admiral Martin with an account that he had certain advice on the 19th, that the French fleet were all at Rochfort, and had then been joined by 8 Spaniſh men of war; they are now 24 ſhips of the line and 10 frigates.

BOSTON, July 31.

We have Advice from the Weſt-Indies, that a Veſſel was arrived at Statia from Holland, which brought an Account, that the Dutch had at laſt ſign'd a Neutrality with France.

Laſt Thurſday the following Perſons were executed here, Peter Ferry, Thomas Rigby, and James Cartee. They all died as they had lived, ignorant and obſtinate Roman Catholicks, and at their Deſire, were put into their Coffins and buried with all their Cloaths and Croſſes, and other religious Trumpery about 'em. The other four were reprieved by his Excellency. Theſe Men were all Engliſh Subjects taken on board a French Privateer, being Volunteers in that Service.

Boſton, Auguſt 18.

Poſtcript of a Letter from Liſbon, July 14, 1746.

"The Poſt is juſt arrived; and by letters from England we learn, That offers of peace have been made by France, but that they were rejected by us; and that the king was reſolved to proſecute the war with the utmoſt vigour.—And they likewiſe write for certain, that the Dutch will immediately declare in favour of the Allies.—The king of Sardinia has reinforced the Auſtrian army in Italy with 21000 men; and the letters from thence ſay, the remainder of the Spaniſh army muſt unavoidably ſurrender in a few days priſoners of war.

Louiſbourg, on Cape-Breton. July 5, 1746.

Laſt Week arrived here in a deplorable Condition, one Capt. William Ward, late of the Sloop Dolphin from Antigua, with all his Crew and 3 Paſſengers, being unfortunately caſt away about 5 Leagues Eaſtward of this Harbour, the Weather was ſo thick and foggy for ſeveral Days before, that they could not ſee the Land till they came cloſe to ſeveral Rocks, where they were obliged to drop Anchor and take to their ſmall Boat, and expoſed themſelves (nine in Number) to the Mercies of the Seas and ſeverity of the Weather for 2 Days without a morſel of Victuals, till God was pleas'd to direct them to row towards a Shore, where they with great Difficulty made ſhift to land between two Rocks, where ſeveral of them were much hurt and bruis'd. The Veſſel was gone to a thouſand Pieces in leſs than 10 Minutes after her ſaid poor Company quitted her; ſhe belong'd to Col. King of Antigua, and was full laden with Rum, Clarret and fine dry Goods, the latter bought at Prize Vendues; nothing was or can be ſav'd.

NEW-YORK, July 29.

Upwards of Two hundred Men of the new rais'd Troops from this City, deſign'd on the preſent Expedition, embark'd laſt Week in ſeveral Veſſels for Albany, and Preparations are daily making for more to follow; and we hear from moſt Parts of the Country, that almoſt all the Companies deſign'd to be rais'd in this Colony, to the Amount of 1300 Men, are very nigh full, and begin to be impatient to hear the News of the Arrival of the Fleet and Forces from England, that they may take the Field before the cold Seaſon comes on.

By the laſt Sloop from Albany we have certain Advice, that three Mohawk Indians have killed the Officer of the French Garriſon at Crown Point, and another Perſon as they were walking in the Fort-Garden; the Scalps they have brought with them to Schenectade, which we hear they intend to make a Preſent of to his Excellency our Governor: They ſay they were ſo cloſely purſued by the French Soldiers, that one of the Indians was obliged to take off the Officer's Scalp with his Teeth, not having Time to do it in the uſual Manner. Three other Parties of our Indians are gone out on the ſame Deſign.

que whereof consisting of 16, design at Montreal, and some of 'em hope to present his Excellency with some French Prisoners before his Return hither.

PHILADELPHIA.

August 28. By a Vessel arrived at Newcastle from Cork, which Place she left the 5th of July, we are informed, that on the 20th of July, off Cape Finister, he was brought to by the Nottingham, Eagle, and Falkland Men of War, belonging to Admiral Martin's Squadron; the latter of which said, that five Days before he had looked into the Road of Aix, near Rochelle, and that there were 23 large Ships, besides smaller Vessels, riding there; and that some of the Squadron look'd in almost every Day. He adds, that the Fleet bound to Cape-Breton, sailed from England about the Middle of June.

ANNAPOLIS.

We hear from *Cambridge*, that on Saturday the 16th of *August*, a great Number of Ladies and Gentlemen express'd their Loyalty in a very agreeable Manner, by celebrating the glorious Victory obtained by the Duke of *Cumberland* over the Rebels. After the Ladies and Gentlemen had refresh'd themselves with an elegant Repast, and the Militia had dined, the several Loyal Healths went round, under as many Vollies of Small-Arms: When Evening approached, the Mob set Fire to an House, which stood before the Court-House; which, with the Addition of several Tar-Barrels, appeared like a burning Mountain; and the Owner of the House expressed such a Spirit of Joy on the Occasion, that he joined in the Ring to dance round the Bonfire. The Evening concluded with a Ball, at which the Ladies shew'd such a Chearfulness, that it gave an Omen of a Race of most faithful Subjects.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, *Entered*,

Sloop Endeavour, William Scandrett, from Barbadoes;
Sloop Relief, Josias Tucker, from Providence.

Cleared for Departure,

Ship Williams Galley, Joseph Arthur, for Philadelphia.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

September 1, 1746.

ON Friday the 29th of *August*, at Night, some Thieves broke into the House of Dr. *Charles Carroll*, at *Annapolis*, and stole thence a dark-red Mahogony Tea-Chest, a black Shagreen Case, with six Silver Tea-Spoons and Tea-Strainer, marked MCC, a Tea-Tongs and three Tea-Spoons unmarked. If any such are offered to Sale, it is hoped this public Notice may contribute to stop them and the Seller: And if any Person or Persons will discover the Thief or Thieves, so that they may be legally convicted of the Felony, and the said Things returned, such shall have a Reward of Ten Pounds, paid by

C. CARROLL.

THOSE who live too remote from Fulling-Mills, may very easily thicken their Woollen Cloth without much Trouble, or any Expence. The Way is, when the Cloth comes from the Weaver's to wet it well with stale Urine warm'd, and put into a Trough and trample it a considerable Time with bare Feet, turning the Cloth often. It will not be amiss to rub the Cloth over with a small quantity of Fuller's Earth.

THE Subscriber having a great Quantity of Black Walnut, to saw into Plank; will give a reasonable Price to Sawyers who will undertake it.

D. DULANY.

RUN away from the Subscriber, near *Port-Tobacco*, on the 18th of *August*, a Mulatto Slave named *Harry*; he is so fair as sometimes to be taken for a white Man, is of a middle Stature, his Hair (if not cut off) is of a dark-brown Colour, somewhat curl'd, and he speaks almost like a Negro: He had on an old blue Cloth Coat, a blue flower'd Stuff Damask Waist-coat, and Leather Breeches with white Metal Buttons, brown Linnen Trowsers, two check Shirts, one brown, and one white fine Linnen Ditto. He stole from his Mistress a blue coarse Cloth Coat and Vest, trimm'd with blue Mohair Buttons, lined with red Tammney Stuff, the Body of the Vest lined with white Dimithy; a Pair of fine white Cloth Breeches, lined with corded Dimithy; and rid away with a small well turn'd grey Horse. Whoever will apprehend and bring the said Mulatto to his Mistress, shall have Three Pounds Reward, exclusive of what the Law allows.

JANE BRENT.

August 22, 1746.

RUN away from the Subscribers, near *Oxford* in *Talbot* County, the two following *Irish* Servant Men; *viz.*

Owen Macgee, a short well-set Fellow, mark'd with the Small Pox, about 24 Years of Age; had on when he went away a red Penistone Jacket, two Country Linnen Shirts, and Trowsers of the same; it is thought a Countryman of his has help'd him to a Pair of Shoes.

James Shortel, about 20 Years of Age, mark'd with the Small Pox, has a Blemish in one Eye, and his Nose is somewhat awry; he had on and took with him when he went away, a grey Duroy Jacket without Sleeves, a red Ditto without Sleeves, a dark-colour'd Drugget Jacket, an old Kersey Jacket with Brass Buttons, a check Shirt, and Oznabriggs Trowsers.

Whoever secures the said Servants, so as their Masters may have them again, shall have a reasonable Reward, paid by

JAMES BARTLETT,
CHRISTOPHER SPREY.

RAN away from the Subscriber, at *Annapolis*, on Sunday the 24th of *August*, a West-country Convict Servant Man, named *William Cox*, a tall lusty well-set Fellow, about 25 or 30 Years of Age; he has a long Nose, Eyes of a very light Colour, little or no Beard, and his Hair cut off: He is a Butcher by Trade, but understands something of handling a Trowel. He had on a blue Linnen Frock, and Osnabrigs Trowsers; it is supposed he is gone with one *Dunn*, who came in convicted with him, but got his Freedom by begging, and dresses gay. Whoever secures the said Servant, so as his Master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows.

THOMAS HOLMES.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

ON Thursday the 9th Day of *October* next, at the Dwelling Plantation of the Subscriber, within a Mile of *Patapsco* Ferry; All and singular the Effects of the said Subscriber, consisting of some of every sort of Thing belonging to a Plantation, &c. The Sale will continue from Day to Day, 'til all are sold.

THOMAS GODDEN.

St. *Michael's* Parish, *Talbot* County.

ANY unsettled Clergyman, and in full Orders, may meet with Encouragement, by applying to

HENRY NICOLS

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